

BOSTON RECORDER.

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1817.

VOL. II.

DEPARTMENT.

THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN ENGLAND.

From Dr. Tovey's *Anglia Judaica*.

visitation of God upon the Jews, and the city of Jerusalem, the invasion of Titus, and the destruction of the Temple, are faithfully and minutely related by the Jewish historian, Josephus, who was a contemporary of the events he describes. The Jewish historian, Josephus, who was a contemporary of the events he describes, has been the political strength of the Jews, and the signal of their power. The Jewish historian, Josephus, who was a contemporary of the events he describes, has been the political strength of the Jews, and the signal of their power.

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vented from dwelling near each other: parents were not suffered to have intercourse with their children after the age of seven years, and these were compelled to intermarry with Christians. The Jews had never experienced a calamity they felt more bitterly than this, which was evidently predicted by Moses, "Thy sons and thy daughters shall be given unto another people; and thine eyes shall look for them, even till they fall out; and there shall be no power in thine hand." (Deut. 28; 32.)

For three centuries succeeding the above decree, the general history of Europe does not furnish any remarkable occurrences respecting this people; and during that period, we find that some of them had emigrated to England; and it is their history, as connected with this country, that we would more particularly elucidate.

The majority of English writers agree, that the Jews were first brought into England from Normandy, by William the Conqueror, in the year 1066, but are silent as to the particular circumstances, except that the Centuriators allege it was upon a pecuniary consideration. Sir Henry Spelman, however, is of opinion, that their settlements in England must have been much earlier, from the notice taken of them in the laws of Edward the Confessor; which declare that "the Jews, and all their property, belong to the king."

It also appears from Basnage, that the Jews must necessarily have been in England some time before the conquest, and that they were first banished out of England in the beginning of the eleventh century. In a charter of Witgiff, king of Mercia, (granted in the year 833, about two hundred years before the confessor's time), made to the monks of Croyland, we find confirmed to them not only such lands as had been given to the monastery by the kings of Mercia, but also all their possessions whatever, whether they had been originally bestowed upon them by Christians or Jews. Hence it may reasonably be inferred, that as the Jews are mentioned in this charter, as having lands to give or alienate, they must have been settled here for a considerable time before. We have also evidence that they were so settled nearly a hundred years before the charter of Witgiff, from the canonical excerpts published by Ecbright, archbishop of York, in the year 740, which forbid any Christians to be present at the Jewish feast. This last appears to be the earliest account of their residence in England.

The first regular account we meet with respecting the Jews in England is during the reign of William Rufus, who (according to the concurrent testimony of historians) seems to have possessed a mind capable of rising above the superstition and ignorance of the age in which he lived, although not sufficiently enlightened to receive the glorious light of the gospel; he was evidently tainted with infidelity.

William of Malmesbury relates, that in this reign a public controversy took place in London, between a certain number of Jewish Rabbies and Christian Bishops, selected on both sides by the authority of the king, who swore by the face of St. Luke, that if the Jews got the better in the dispute, he would turn Jew himself. Each party claimed the victory in this controversy, and it is not very probable that the Jews could be much impressed in favor of Christianity, from the character of the ecclesiastics of that day.

The following anecdotes of this king are related by Hollingshead. When he was at Rome, "several Jews, who resided in that city, came to him, complaining that many of their brethren had embraced Christianity, and offered him considerable sums of money, if he would compel them to retract their errors. The king accepted their offer, received their money, and by threats and violence constrained many of the converts to abjure Christianity, and to return to Judaism."

The father of one of the converts (named Stephen) gave the king sixty marks of silver, upon condition that he should force his son to renounce Christianity, and the youth was accordingly brought before the monarch, who, according to the historian, thus addressed him, "Sirrah! your father complains that you are become a Christian without his license: if this be true, I command you to return again to the religion of your nation." Stephen said, "Your grace surely does but jest. Truly I will not do it; but know for certain, that if you were a good Christian, you would not issue such a command: for it is the part of a Christian to reduce those to Christ who are departed from him, and not to separate those from him who are joined to him by faith." The father, perceiving the king could not prevail upon his son, required to have his money again; but the king said, he had done as much as he had promised to do, viz. to persuade him as far as he might; and compromised the matter, by returning one half to the father, and keeping the other half." Both these anecdotes are adopted by Hume.

During this reign, the Jews were become so exceedingly numerous and wealthy at Oxford, as to be principal proprietors of houses, which they let out to the students. Three public hotels, or places set apart for learning, were at this time called, from their Jewish proprietors, Lombard Hall, Moses Hall, and Jacob Hall, and the pa-

riches of St. Martin, St. Edward, and St. Aldate, were called the Old and New Jewry, from the great number of Jewish inhabitants. In one of these parishes they had a synagogue, wherein their Rabbies instructed not only their own people, but several Christian students of the University, in the Hebrew language. But it seems they were not then permitted to have any burial ground in or near Oxford, being obliged to carry their dead from every part of the kingdom to the only place of interment allotted them, near the city of London, which was a large spot of ground without the walls, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, called in the ancient deeds, the Jews' Garden, but now Jewin street. The persons appointed by William Rufus to form and manage the revenues of the vacant bishopricks were almost uniformly Jews.

It will not be our object, in this Epitome, to relate any of the accusations brought against the Jews by the Monks and Papists of the darker ages. Our best historians have long since thrown discredit upon these relations, and though there should have been any foundation for them, no good purpose could be answered by bringing them to light again.

After the death of Rufus, no mention of the Jews is to be found in our histories, with the exception of one or two of the above accusations, till the reign of Henry II. from whom they obtained so much honor, that in the twenty-fourth year of his reign he *allowed* them a burial place on the outside of every city where they dwelt. The place originally allotted for this purpose at Oxford was that spot of ground without East gate, where the tower and south side of Magdalen College now stands. This college was erected upon the old foundation of St. John's Hospital, which (according to an ancient inscription taken at Oxford in the reign of Edward I, and now preserved in the tower) "had been founded and endowed by the illustrious king Henry, some time king of England, in the area or court, where the Jews bury their dead." When this ground was taken from them, they made use of a piece of land near to it on the other side of the road, leading from Oxford to London, where the Botanical Garden is now situated. A large quantity of bones was dug up in the year 1642.

In the year 1458, Henry II. began that frequently resorted to by succeeding monarchs with increased atrocity, of extorting from the Jews, under the most unjustifiable pretences, either the means of carrying on superstitious wars or of administering to the basest passions.

In this year, we are informed that the king, wanting money, banished the wealthiest Jews from England and confiscated their effects, and fined those whom he had suffered to remain, in five thousand marks. Having made an agreement with the king of France, to unite in a crusade to the Holy Land, Henry, at a Parliament holden at Northampton in the year 1188, taxed the Jews 60,000 pounds towards defraying his expenses. A disagreement between the two kings, and Henry's subsequent death, probably relieved them from the payment of this imposition.

Upon the accession of Richard I, the Jews, being anxious to court the favor of the new monarch, in order to avert the repetition of the injuries which they had before been exposed to, flocked from all parts of the kingdom to attend the solemnity of his coronation, which was celebrated at Westminster. Upon this occasion the Jews were imprudent enough to display the appearance of considerable remaining wealth, for with a view to do the greatest honor to the prince, their persons were splendidly decorated, and they were loaded with costly presents.

As Christians, and as Englishmen, we have here to lament one of those scenes, which disgrace the age in which they were performed, and the country in which they were transacted, and which must, necessarily, have tended to harden the hearts of the Jews against a religion whose professors could, under the cloak of that religion, commit such horrid crimes.

The courtiers, as well as the common people, had imbibed the preposterous idea, that the generality of the Jews were sorcerers, and might possibly have it in contemplation to bewitch the king, if they were permitted to be present at the ceremony; and orders were consequently issued, prohibiting them under the severest penalties from coming near the palace. Several of these unhappy people, who had come from a great distance on purpose to witness the spectacle, could not brook the disappointment; and, imagining that being strangers in London, they should pass undisturbed, they ventured, notwithstanding the proclamation, to appear at Westminster; but being found out by the officers of the Abbey, they were set upon with great violence, and dragged half dead out of the church. The populace, under the idea that they should do the king a pleasure, immediately broke open the Jews' houses, and murdered every one they could meet with, and burned their houses. The

In what a state of darkness and ignorance society must then have been, that it should have been considered a favor to be allowed to bury their dead!

crucities that were inflicted were so atrocious, that the more sober-minded citizens, who had in vain endeavored to restrain the mob, sent messengers to the king to request his interference. The monarch despatched Sir Ralph Glanville, with several of the nobility, to suppress the riot; but having no armed force, they were unable to accomplish their object. The next day, however, proper means were concerted for apprehending the ring-leaders, three of whom were hanged. (To be continued.)

From the *London Missionary Register*.

MEMOIR AND OBITUARY, OF MOWHEE, a young New Zealander, who died at Paddington, Dec. 28, 1816.

[Concluded from page 160.]

Immediately on my return, my first object was to call on Mr. Hazard, and inquire how Mowhee was going on. Mr. H. gave me a very satisfactory account of our young friend. I found that he had improved surprisingly; and that, under the kind attention of his instructor, he had gained more information than I had anticipated. He had acquired a knowledge of the first principles of drawing and perspective, had done several of the first problems of Euclid, and had drawn various plans and elevations for building of houses. He gave me specimens of all these, selections of which I have presented to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society.

Conceiving, however, that a regular report would be more satisfactory to his kind friends, I requested Mr. Hazard to give me a written testimony of his general improvement.

From this paper I have learned, that, beside the usual hours spent in the School, he generally occupied two hours in the evening in religious instruction, drawing, &c. He was, while thus engaged, all attention and obedience; frequently expressing his anxiety to improve, that he might be able to instruct his countrymen, and that especially in the knowledge of a Saviour. He often declared his astonishment at the goodness of God, in bringing him from a state of darkness into the marvelous light of the gospel. He spoke with great gratitude of the instruction which he had received; and often intimated his hopes that he should be able to assist Mr. Kendall, when he returned.

When asked, one day, whether he would ply, with much readiness, he instantly replied, no good here; but I may do some good in my own country."

One day, after having been at my house, where I had shewn him a collection of Indian Idols, he said to Mr. Hazard, on his return, "Oh! what a blessing it is to be delivered from these vanities, to serve the living and true God."

In the months of October and November he was frequently unwell. Mr. Hazard said to him, "Mowhee, you had better stay at home a day or two, till you are better. His reply was, "No, sir! I am never so happy as when at school."

Mr. Hazard assures me, that he never saw him out of temper; and that, on all occasions, he manifested a spirit of humility, patience, and meekness, which would be an acquisition to many who bear the name of Christian.

Though, in general, very silent and reserved, he was always very communicative with his teacher: he seemed to have formed a great regard for him; and several times said to him, with joy sparkling in his eyes, "Oh, Sir! I shall often think of you, when I am thousands of miles off."

It was very remarkable that he discovered no desire or interest as to any of the public sights which attract the populace. When informed, on the 9th of November, that the Lord Mayor of London would pass through the streets in grand procession, attended with men in armour, music, flags, &c. and that it was such a sight as he might never see but at this time, he could not be prevailed on to walk to Westminster to witness it. But if invited to go and see a new school—an examination of Children—a meeting of a Society for Christian Benevolence, the distribution of Bibles, or the support of a Mission to the Heathen—he was all life and attention.

Mr. Hazard informs me that he was very regular and constant in his seasons for devotion; that he made use of his own expressions in his prayers; and that he always prayed for the success of the Church Missionary Society, for the conversion of his countrymen in New Zealand, and for the Ministers of Bentinck Chapel.

Another friend, whom I requested to take notice of him, who brought him with him to Chapel, and often accommodated him in his pew (Mr. Short), has informed me, that he never heard him use an improper word, that not a syllable of the ordinary profane language of sailors ever escaped his lips, and that he never mentioned the name of God but with awe and reverence. He seemed also very cautious in his words, to speak plain truth, with great simplicity.

One Sunday, as they were walking home from Chapel, when the subject of the discourse had been the sufferings and death of the Saviour, Mr. Short asked him if he understood what he had heard. Mowhee replied, "Yes, indeed, I did understand it; and I hope I shall ever remember it. My

poor country is in a dark state; but, at the Day of Judgment, this country will have most to answer for: for this country has the light shining before them; and it certainly must be their own fault, if they walk in darkness." After a while, he added, "alas! my poor country knows no better; but, I hope before long, they will have these glorious truths revealed to them; and how happy shall I be, if I should be able to return and assist in teaching them!"

At another time, on advent Sunday, Mr. Short having asked him what was the design of the Redeemer's coming into the world, Mowhee immediately replied, "He came into the world to save sinners. Had he not come and suffered, you and I could never have reached heaven. Had he not died for our sins, we must have perished for ever."

I cannot here pass over the great kindness of another esteemed friend, Mr. Coates. On my leaving London, I requested him also occasionally to visit Mowhee, and to explain to his capacity the doctrines and duties of our most holy Religion. I thought that the instructions of persons of different attainments and education might contribute, by its variety, to render Divine Truth more easy to be understood by our young friend. With my request Mr. Coates very kindly complied, frequently inviting Mowhee to spend the evening at his house. On these occasions, he studied to excite him to diligence and application, in obtaining all that knowledge which might render him a fit instrument for promoting the civilization and the moral and religious instruction of his countrymen. His constant method of spending the evening was, to desire Mowhee to read a chapter in the New Testament; on which he himself made such observations as the subject naturally suggested, and, in this manner, endeavored to engage Mowhee in a familiar conversation. On one of these occasions, when Mr. Coates pointed out the extensive blessings which he might be the means of conveying to New Zealand, by religious instruction, civilization, and various branches of useful knowledge, for which distant generations might have cause to render thanks to God, his countenance assumed great animation, and he seemed to realize the prospects which had been opened to his view;—but, in a moment, it passed away; and he observed, with a dejected air, "But my countrymen will not attend to what I tell them."

On one morning, a learned and devoted Philological School, myself, and the Sultan Katererry, who is lately come from Tartary to acquire information, that he may hereafter benefit his countrymen. Here he was greatly delighted. The first principles of Geography, were explained to him, in a new and simple method. The longitude and latitude of his own country, and the probable employments of its inhabitants at the different hours of the day, were pointed out to him. With all this he seemed much gratified.

The damp and foggy weather of November greatly tried his constitution. He contracted a very bad cough; and, for a time, contended with the usual symptoms of rapid consumption. I instantly put him under the care of a medical relative, Mr. Charles Woodd; and, in a short time, was happy to find that, under his kind attention, all the alarming symptoms were completely removed. As it was evident, however, that this damp and cold atmosphere did not agree with him, it was judged expedient to recommend to the Society, that as soon as an opportunity offered, he should return to his native country.

At this period I was indulging the pleasing hope that Mowhee would, in a short time, return to New Zealand, moderately qualified to instruct and assist his countrymen in building their small houses, to improve them in civilization and the duties of justice and mercy, and to assist in teaching the sublime and holy truths of the Gospel of our God and Saviour.

Such was our delightful contemplation, when a mysterious Providence, by an unexpected event, said, on a sudden, *Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return!*

On Christmas day, Mowhee complained of great pain in his head and back; and was so unwell, that he was advised to keep at home. On Thursday morning, I was informed that his face was considerably swelled, and that symptoms of dysentery appeared.

I was engaged that morning to attend the funeral of a respected friend, and proposed calling to see him on my return; but the after part of the day brought on a heavy rain; and not being very well, I did not venture out. I had previously desired that medical aid might be immediately called in.

On Friday morning, immediately after breakfast, I repaired to the house where he lodged. The account given me was very alarming. I went up stairs, and the scene was the most distressing and dreadful that I have ever witnessed. The floor of the chamber was as it were covered with blood, as appeared also the countenance of my poor young friend. He seemed totally debilitated; and spoke very faintly, and with extreme difficulty. The room also was offensive in the extreme. The disorder appeared to me quite unintelligible. I had never seen, among the many cases

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

is only 25 cents, and much the largest number of subscribers do not exceed that sum, reflects great credit on the Collectors and evinces how much may be done by the united contributions of many, although less than half a cent a week each; and it is humbly hoped that in the distribution of Tracts, great good may be, and is done, both to the giver and receiver. An inducement to read what is to be given, before the gift is bestowed, has not uncommonly awakened an attention to divine things, which has been blessed as much to the persons able to give as to the poor who readily receive the little monetary, and both are made partakers of a treasure which money cannot purchase nor poverty lose.

The number of Tracts distributed cannot be accurately ascertained, as each Collector and subscriber is entitled to receive one half of the money collected, and paid, in Tracts;—but if an estimate is made of the number of pages in the Tracts bought, printed (and nearly all of which are distributed) at the usual price, they will exceed 120,000 pages, the reading of which among several hundreds cannot but animate us with the prospect that much good has been done, and to further exertions to continue and extend the benefits which may, and we trust will, flow from this Society.

Of the Tracts purchased many have been received from New-York and some from Philadelphia, and correspondences established which will enable us to receive further supplies from those cities, by which the variety and thereby utility of the tracts may be greatly enlarged.

Sept. 18, 1817. MARY LADD, Secretary.

Worthy of Imitation.

The ladies of the first society in Sharon, (Conn.) a short time since, made their annual visit at the house of the Rev. David L. Perry, and presented Mrs. P. with above eighty runs of yarn, besides provisions and other valuable articles for family use. At the same time, and soon after, a number of gentlemen presented to their Pastor several bushels of wheat, a sum of money, and other articles. In addition to these tokens of respect for the institutions of the Gospel, the ladies have transmitted thirty dollars, to constitute their Pastor a member for life of the Am. Bible Society.

Benevolent individuals of the Rev. Josiah Peet's parish in Norridgewock, (Me.) by the payment of thirty dollars have constituted their Pastor a member for life of the American Bible Society.

The Ladies of Berlin, Conn. have exercised the like liberality towards Rev. N. Skinner, their Pastor.

The Ladies in the South Parish in Dedham, Ms. lately presented the Rev. William Cogswell, their Pastor, with forty-seven dollars and a half; thirty of which is for the purpose of constituting him a member for life of the American Bible Society.

The young Misses of Miss Maria Fay's school, in the Union Religious Society of Braintree and Weymouth, have contributed seven dollars for the education of heathen youth.

Methodist Missions.

On the 28th July last, the Seventy-Fourth Annual Conference of the people called Methodists, commenced at Sheffield, England. The Rev. John Gaultier was chosen President, and the Rev. James Bunting, Secretary. About three hundred Preachers assembled. The last week was occupied by the Committee for Stations, and the Committee for Examination and Finances of the numerous Missions of the connection. Various interesting accounts have recently been received from St. Domingo and Ceylon; and notwithstanding the great pressure of the times, upwards of *seventeen thousand pounds* have been raised by this religious body, in the course of the last year, for the support of Missions among the Heathen.

Fale College—New-Haven, Con.

Commencement, Sept. 10. The Exercises—Prayers by the President. A Salutatory Oration, in Latin, by Joel Jones. Six Oration, in English, on the connection between Revelation and the commencement of human knowledge, by William Cushing Jay:—On the causes of superficial Literature, by Joseph Fowler:—On the influence of Learning on human happiness, by Thomas Burr Osborne:—On the elevation of the intellectual powers, by Thomas Tucker Whitwaley:—On Independence of Mind, by Jared Griswold:—and the Valedictory, by William Bostwick Stilson. A Poem, "The Last Day," by Robert Bridges Patton. A disputation on the question, "Ought emulation to be encouraged?" A dissertation, on the value of a well regulated imagination, by Samuel Perkins:—"The Theorist," a cology; & a Dialogue.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Of Bachelor of Arts—on 61 alumni of the college.
Of Master of Arts, in course—on 23 alumni of the college.

Of course—William Skelton, 1788, Asa Chapman, 1792, John Gadsden, 1804, Hezekiah Chaffee, Hezekiah Sanford, 1803, Eleazer T. Fitch, Harvey Talcott, 1810, Henry Robinson, 1811, Solyman Brown, 1812, John Avery, Thomas Devereux, Joy H. Fairchild, John Charles Hawley, David L. Hunn, Reuben Sherwood, William C. Woolsey, 1813.

Ezra Fisk and Elisha T. Swift, of Williams College, and Hart Talcott, of Dartmouth College, were likewise admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts.

Honorary degree of Master of Arts, on Samuel R. Andrews, the Rev. Harry Crosswell, of New-Haven; the Rev. Israel Day, of Killingly; the Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, of Vermont; the Hon. Henry Champion; and General Joseph C. Swift, of the U. S. Military Academy at West-Point.

Of Doctor of Laws, on the Hon. JONATHAN INGERSOLL, Lieut Governor, and Hon. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, Chief Justice of the State.

Of Doctor of Divinity, on Rev. Benoni Upson, of Berlin.


Of Doctor of Medicine, on Nehemiah Cutler, George Hooker, David I. Edwards, Malines C. Lavenworth, Charles Miller, and Ellice Murdoch, alumni of the Medical Institution.

Honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, on William Shelton, Philemon Tracy, Simon Field, and Penuel Hutchins.

The Rev. C. A. GOODRICH is elected Professor of Rhetoric.

Literary Notice.

Proposals are issued by Mr. S. T. Armstrong, of this town, for publishing by subscription, *A Course of Lectures on the MILLENNIUM*, founded on Rev. xx. 2, "A Thousand Years" By the Rev. JOSEPH EMMERSON, of Beverly, Mass. With small alterations and considerable additions, they are the same that were lately delivered at Charleston, S. C. The following is given as the outline of the Lectures: The subject is treated under four general inquiries. I. What will be the state of the world during the Millennium? or in what respects will that period differ from all preceding? II. When will the Millennium commence? III. How long will be its duration? IV. What are the duties inculcated by this subject? The discussion of the first inquiry constitutes about half the work. Under this inquiry, the author attempts to show, that true religion will then prevail much more than before; that idolatry will be unknown; that the Jews will be Christians; that the Church will be delivered from all her visible enemies; that war will cease; that the saints will possess the earth; that the wicked will have no place on earth; that all will know and serve the Lord; that knowledge will be greatly increased; that Christians will make much higher attainments in grace than before; that people will enjoy much better health, and live much longer, than they do now.

fruits of the earth will be greatly increased; that Christians will be much better united than before, and probably will all be of one denomination; that the souls of the martyrs will live and reign with Christ on earth; that the Church will appear exceedingly beautiful; that the earth will be filled with the glory of God; and that Christians will be much happier than before. Under the Second Inquiry, the author attempts to show, that the Millennium is near, that the blessed day has already dawned, though it may be more than 100 years before it will shine forth in unclouded glory. It is thought that this wonderful period will commence in the year 1941.—Under the Third Inquiry, he attempts to show that the duration of the Millennium will be more than a literal thousand years; that it will be many thousand; probably three hundred and sixty thousand.—Under the Last Inquiry, he endeavors to show the importance of attending to the subject of the Millennium, and gives some directions to assist the youthful inquirer in pursuing this most noble branch of study. He endeavors also to urge upon all the duty of exerting themselves to the utmost, to introduce a "consummation so devoutly to be wished," concluding with addresses to several classes of persons.—This work is expected to occupy about 300 pages, 18mo. Price, bound, 88 cents a copy.  Subscriptions received at the Recorder's Office.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

President's Tour terminated.

Washington, Sept. 18.—THE PRESIDENT of the United States has returned to the seat of government.—The citizens of the District too well appreciated the motives and importance of the Tour of Observation which the President has happily completed, to permit him to return to the city with as little ceremony as our Presidents have usually come and gone. The President was met at the line of the District by the Marshal and escorted by a large concourse of citizens, on foot and on horseback, through Georgetown and the City, to the house prepared for his reception. He was greeted on all hands with a sincere welcome, and numerous manifestations of respect and affection.—*Nat. Intell.*

Remincent, (Vt.) Sept. 9.—A most disgraceful incident took place in this town a few miles east from this village, last Sabbath morning.—Josiah Moore, in a frenzy of rage, actually bit off the nose of Mr. Samuel Hilborne. Both resided in the same dwelling with their families. Mr. H. was otherwise barbarously treated. The example of the Italian, Penovai, at New-York, appears to be contagious. We are not acquainted with particulars; but ascertained the account to be undoubted.

Wonderful Escape.

Richmond, Sept. 9.—Mr James Bordwine, and Wesley Stockell, while employed in glazing and painting the skylight of the capitol, unwarily pressed upon the glass surface, and would have been precipitated to death, had not unusual presence of mind, combined with activity, come to their rescue. They fortunately by a sudden exertion of masculine strength and agility, embraced the timbers for securing the glass, and saved themselves, to the wonder of several sympathising spectators below.

Melancholy Occurrence.

By the arrival on Sunday, of the ship Union, of Boston, in 56 days from Greenock, we learn, that on her passage, her commander, Capt. Post, in a fit of insanity took a pistol in his hand, went into the cabin, directed the windows to be opened and ordered a Mr. Rennie, (a passenger,) to leave his birth. As Mr. R. left his birth, and was attempting to escape to the deck, the Capt. fired, missed him and then sprung through the cabin window, and was drowned. Capt. P. it is said was a native of New-York, but for some years past has resided at Boston.—*New-York Mer. Adv.*

New-York, Sept. 15, 1817.—On Saturday sentence of death was pronounced on Frederick Jacobson, late master of the *Aristides*, for sinking that vessel. The prisoner received his sentence with composure and requested as a favor of the Court, "that he might not be confined in irons, that he might be executed in the dress he then wore, and that his body might not be given for dissection." Jacobson is said to be a native of Hamburg.

Court of Sessions.

On Saturday his honor the Mayor passed sentence in the following cases:—John Canton and Charles Redden convicted of Highway Robbery, on Thomas L. Ogden, Esq.—State Prison at hard labor, for life.

William W. Genner, convicted of a misdemeanor, for gross indecencies and immoral conduct as a Schoolmaster, and for an assault on certain females, his pupils, with intent to ravish.—Imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of three years, at hard labor, and to pay a fine of 500 dollars.

Thomas Wiggins, convicted of enticing one Mary Brooklyn to administer poison to his wife with intent to kill—Imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years at hard labor.

A fire broke out at Brooklyn on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, which appeared from the city to threaten very great destruction, as the wind was high and blew in a direction to expose to its ravages the extensive warehouses of cotton and naval stores on the docks. We understand the fire originated in a stable belonging to John Hunter, situated in the rear of a block of buildings on the south side of Main street, a few rods from the ferry, and destroyed three or four houses, and as many stables, besides other back buildings of considerable value.

Capt. David Sayre, of Sag-Harbor, Long-Island, an aged man, was furiously attacked and killed on the 15th inst. on the highway, by a Bull.

A letter from Charleston states, that a party of young gentlemen from that city were engaged a few days since in practising with pistols at a mark, a Mr. Graves was accidentally shot thro' the head and instantly killed, by a Mr. Parker the same youth who recently killed O'Driscoll in a duel. The circumstance occasioned much grief in the city.

Careless Driving.

Portland, Sept. 16.—On Wednesday last, the horses in the Eastern Stage, in descending the hill upon the north side of Presumpscot bridge set out upon the run from the top of the hill, at which time the driver lost the controul of them, and thus situated they ran furiously down upon the bridge, the leading horses running one on each side of the brace of the middle post of the bridge, against which the carriage, with five passengers in it, was dashed to pieces, and a Mr. Wellington, of Fairfax, one of the passengers, had his thigh broken, and himself and other passengers much bruised. What is surprising, but one of the horses was so disabled as to prevent their proceeding.

The Southern Mail Stage was upset in or near New-Brunswick, on Sunday night week, and all the passengers (six in number) were more or less injured.—one we understand, severely.

Reward of Bravery.

In testimony of their high sense of the important aid afforded by Com. Rogers, in defence of their city, on the 12th and 13th of Sept. 1814, the citizens of Baltimore, on Friday week, presented to that officer an elegant service of Plate, consisting of the following articles:—2 Soup Tureens, 8 Meat Dishes, of different sizes, 1 Fish Dish and Strainer, 4 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Pitchers, 2 Sauce Ladles, 2 dozen Teaspoons.

THE SEASON.

Never did the earth present a more joyful prospect to gladden the heart of man. The great SUPREMACY has followed the labors of the husbandman with a smile, and caused the seed sown; to yield an abundance greater than the avaricious desire of man could expect. The heavy crops of English grain have already been gathered, and the warmth of the Summer season continues to ripen the yet remaining harvest, which promises to be more copious than has been known for many years. Well may the heart of man leap for joy, well may he exclaim,

"How good the God of harvest is to us—
The rolling year is full of Thee."

[N. H. Sentinel.]

The Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. late President of Middlebury College, has been appointed President of Hamilton College, has accepted, and arrived at Utica. The College was illuminated on the occasion.

We learn from Beaufort, S. C. (says the Charleston Gazette,) that from the great sickness and mortality prevailing there, the Town Council set apart Thursday, the 11th inst. as "a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, to Almighty God, that he might stay his judgment, and arrest the great calamity which afflicts that place."

The Grand Canal, designed to unite the waters of Lake Erie, with the Hudson, is in a state of active progression. Forty-five miles of the route has been contracted for; and the whole distance to Salina, is expected to be contracted for in a few days.

It is rumored, at the seat of government, that the late despatches of Mr. Gallatin disclose circumstances in regard to his political relations with the Court of France, which wear an unfriendly aspect.

The brig Babona, Gartwell, has arrived at Philadelphia, in 77 days from Amsterdam, with 523 passengers, out of 260. Fourteen adults and twenty-five children died on the passage.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Extract of a letter giving some particulars respecting the fall of Hetrass.

"HATRASS, 31 MARCH, 1817.—The fort of Hetrass is in our possession; the bombardment of the fort commenced yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and was kept up without intermission from 43 mortars, besides Congreve rockets. At 5 o'clock in the forenoon an explosion of their principal magazine took place with an effect and appearance beyond measure grand and terrific; the air was darkened and the scene was awful to behold, the ground shook as if an earthquake had taken place, and every man in camp with horror and agitation declared that the sight was beyond anything he ever witnessed. The shells continued without a moment's pause till 11 in the night, when a party of the enemy's horse made a push through our working party at the head of the parallel, which had already advanced all along the south side and had taken an easterly direction, embracing nearly two sides of the fort, and laterly only 63 yards from the counterscarp. This was the signal; the garrison was flying; the troops in the trenches ran to the gateways, and may be said to have actually forced their way in, as they had to push the gates in, and killed 13 or 14 men at the entrance; of course, they would ultimately have got in without resistance. The cavalry are flying after the Thakose and his horse, who seem gone off towards Mutra; but there is a rumor he has found refuge in Moorsan. Five hundred prisoners have been made, 200 perished in the explosion, many men and more horses have been killed by the shells, and the interior of the fort is sadly ruined and destroyed. But for this fortunate event, we must have had a tedious siege and lost many men. The ditch is at a medium 120 feet wide and 80 feet deep; the passage into the gateway, was cut away by the enemy; the other entrance, intricate, strong, and commanded by a succession of works.—The Rownee has a pucker, revent, and rises beautifully above the line of the glacis, just enough for every useful purpose. The glacis is equal to any I have ever seen; the interior works of rather too high a profile; taking it all in all it is the strongest fort in the upper provinces. We have been fortunate beyond example in not losing more; five men killed and eight or ten wounded was the number previous to the evacuation; a few more occurred in the pursuit of the fugitives."

[The papers contain all the details of the siege of Hetrass. It is stated to be "one of the strongest places in India," and the besieging army "the finest and most completely equipped that ever took the field in India." It is also stated, that the capture of Hetrass had been succeeded by the surrender of Moorsan, and the complete submission of its Rajah, Bhugwant Singh.]

From the Spanish Main.

Capt. Wright of the Antelope, arrived at Savannah, from St. Pierre, (Mart), reports, that the day he left St. Pierre, the 13th of August, official news arrived of the surrender of Augustura to the patriots, who were at that time in full possession of the whole of the Oronoke. It was reported, that there were not 100 Royalists in Lagaira; and it is generally believed that Gen. Bolivar would, ere long, have possession of that place, as well as Carracas.

Accounts from Bermuda, to the 30th August, state, that the place had suffered considerably by a long drought, but had lately been favored with plentiful showers. A fleet has passed that place to the eastward, on the 25th ult. supposed to be Spaniards as there were two men of war in the number.

Paris, Aug. 7.—On the 18th of last month some children were playing before a house in the district of Alais, when a furious Wolf rushed on the group, and carried off a child 6 years old. At this crisis a woman named Paugi, wife of the Sieur Nouval, ran to its assistance. The woman consulting only her own heart, pursued and immediately attacked the animal, and compelled it to drop the child, which she carried back to its parents, covered with wounds, but happily none of them sufficiently severe to cause any alarm.

Perpetual Motion. It is stated in a London paper, that a Beacon is now erecting on the Carr Rock, at the entrance of the Frith or Furth with a Bell which is to be perpetually tolled by clockwork, and the machinery of which is to be wound up by every rising of the tide.

The receipts last year, of the British Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, amounted to 250,000 dollars. The Books and Tracts distributed amounted to 1,299,446.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Capt. James M. Staples, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Harris—Mr. Ebenezer Billings, jun. to Miss Mary D. Jeans—Capt. Thomas Huckleby to Mrs. Hepzibah Blake—Mr. Frederick Clapley merchant, to Miss Adeline, dau. of Capt. Atjia Luce—Mr. Ezra Stone, of Beverly, to Miss Nancy Lombard, of Boston—Mr. Benjamin Williams, merchant, of Portland, to Miss Elizabeth S. May, dau. of Col. Joseph M.

In Watertown, Mr. Jonathan Whitney, jun. to Miss Abigail Hammond, of Newton

In Salem, Capt. Nathaniel Page, to Miss Sally dau. of Mr. Edward Lang.

In Wiscasset, Mr. Jonas G. Brooks, to Miss Betsey Cutler.

In Portsmouth, Timothy Farrow, Esq. to Miss Susan Adams.

In Springfield, Rev. Horatio Lombard, to Miss

INSTALLATION.

On the 11th inst. the Rev. ISAAC HURD, was installed as Pastor of the New-Church in Exeter, (N.H.) The Rev. Abiel Abbot, of Beverly, introduced the services of the occasion by Prayer. The Sermon, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport; the consecrating Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Holt, of Epping; the Charge was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Rye; the Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Boston; and the Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, of Portland.

ORDINATIONS.

Ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry at the Boston Baptist Association convened at Danvers the 17th inst. Mr. J. A. CARR, a Student of the Senior class in the Theological Seminary of Andover.

Mr. JAMES COLEMAN, and Mr. EDWARD W. WHEELOCK, were ordained on the 10th inst. at the Rev. Dr. Baldwin's Meeting-house, as Missionaries for the diffusion of the Gospel in India.

DEATHS.

"In Boston, Mrs. Priscilla Greenwood, wife of Mr. Benjamin G. aged 79—Miss Elizabeth Gibbons, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Abraham G. 21. Joseph Clark Hart, aged 23 months, son of Capt. Joseph H.—Francis Garland, son of Mr. Francis Sloan, aged 2 years—Caroline R. Curtis, dau. of Mr. David C.—James Charles, only son of Z. G. Whitman, Esq. aged 21 months—Samuel, only son of Mr. Samuel Guild, aged 3 years—the Hon. Benjamin Hichborn, aged 72—Mr. Jacob Williams, aged 42—Mrs. Hannah, consort of Mr. Benjamin Parker, and dau. of widow Hannah Lane, of Hingham, aged 31—Capt. Nathaniel Thayer, aged 69—Mr. James Tilton, aged 24—Mrs. Jane Bailey wife of Mr. Benj. B. aged 52—Mrs. Frances Mackay, relict of the late Capt. William Mackay, aged 88.

The body of a mulatto woman, apparently about 25 years of age, with her head very much bruised, drifted ashore at Fort Warren, on Saturday—Verdict of the Jury—"Willful murder, by a person, or persons unknown."—*Boston Gaz.*

In Charlestown, Widow Susanah Hill, aged 80—Elizabeth Abigail, only dau. of Mr. Charles Fassenden—Mrs. Martha, widow of Mr. Benjamin Myrick, aged 63—Mr. Ebenezer F. Freeman, 46.

In Brighton, Aug. 26, Lieut. Elkanah Andrews.

In Amesbury, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Sawyer.

In Salisbury, Mrs. Eleanor, widow of Col. Henry Morrill, aged 84.

In Newton, Arria Sargent, aged 10, eldest dau. of Capt. Charles L. Sargent, of Boston.

In Brookline, Mrs. Anna King, wife of Mr. William K. aged 70.

In Ipswich, John D. Andrews, Esq. aged 27.

In Dorchester, Miss Hannah Pierce, 2d, 51.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Ellen Mann, wife of Mr. Thomas M. aged 39.

In Cambridge, Elizabeth A. Willard, aged 26, consort of Professor W.—on the 13th inst. Eliah Wight, aged 3 years—and on the 19th inst. David Ray, aged 13 months, children of Maj. Eliah W. Metcalf.

In Newbury, Mr. Moses Adams, aged 81.

In New Bedford, Widow Phebe Chandler.

In Newburyport, Mrs. Mary, widow of Mr. Samuel Baily, aged 58.

In Salem, Mrs. Martha, widow of Mr. Samuel Silsbee, aged 68—Mr. John Patterson, aged 25.

In Minot, Mr. John Brigham, aged 94.

In Shrewsbury, Dr. Silas Wheelock, aged 48.

In Northbridge, the wife of Mr. Daniel Fuller, aged 27.

In Sherburne, Miss Betsey, dau. of Col. Alpheus Ware, aged 19.

In Bristol, (R. I.) suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of the Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold.

In Sandwich, Mass. Stephen Bassett, Esq. 50.

In Ashby, Aug. 30, Mr. Benjamin Willington, aged 70. The day week before he deceased, he worked in the field, making hay, the whole day and two days before he died walked half a mile. On the Sabbath of the 24th Aug. he read all the Bible from the 10th chapter of Hebrews to the end.

In Westminster, Vt. Mrs. Mary Thayer, widow of Mr. Zephion Thayer, late of Boston, 70.

In Sharon, Mrs. Mary Randall, aged 58.

In Westbrook, Capt. John Huston, aged 50.

In New-Gloucester, Miss Olive Allen, aged 27.

In Haverhill, (N. H.) Capt. Ebenezer M'Intosh, aged 82, a patriot of the revolution.

In New-Haven, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Bishop, Esq. collector of the port, aged 39.

In Hartford, Mrs. Ruth Butler, aged 80—Mr. T. Olmsted, aged 85.

In Wolcott, Mrs. Hotchkiss, aged 82.

In Lyme, Mrs. L. Sterling, aged 81.

In Quebec, the widow of Mr. William Hall, of Andover.

In Manchester, (Vt.) Mr. Joseph M. Myers, aged 60; he was buried with masonic honors.

In Savannah, July 9, Mr. Peleg Sprague, of Boston, aged 28.

In Charleston, Mr. Addison Melvin, of the firm of Butler, Melvin & Co. a native of Massachusetts.

In New-Orleans, of the prevailing fever August 21st, Mr. George Woodward, aged 24, son of Joseph W. Esq. of South-Boston—Mr. William B. Cox, of Hallowell, first mate of ship Albion, 22.

On his passage from Havana, to Cowes on board British brig Jean, Mr. William Richards, jun. of Boston.

Drowned, at Sidney, (N.S.) Lieut. Walker, of the British army, and a Mr. Sturve.

Letters from New-Orleans inform, that the place was extremely sickly, and that from 20 to 30 persons died daily.

New and Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store.
No. 12, Exchange Coffee-House.

THE subscriber informs the Gentlemen of Boston, and strangers who may occasionally resort here, that he has opened a **BOOT AND SHOE STORE,** No. 12, EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, where he has on hand, ready made and for sale a complete assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, all made in the newest fashion and best manner, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

This Establishment will be conducted on different plan from any other hitherto established in the town—he will not take any measure either for Boots or Shoes, which will prevent any disappointment on his part; but intends to keep his assortment so complete as to suit any gentleman who may call: believing that there are gentlemen of judgment and taste in Boston, sufficient to patronize one whose unwearied exertions have been to please. WM. S. CHADWICK.

Boston, Sept. 23, 1817.

Chap Bombazetts, Flannels, &c.

GOOD Bombazetts at 1s6 per yard, assorted colors; do. black Lustings, 4s6, nice kind—will be sold by JAMES BREWER, No. 64, Market-street, (4 doors from the corner of Court-street.) JLSO.

1 case bleach'd and unbleach'd Factory Shirts; 1 do. undressed Calicoes; 1 do. English and American Gingham; Flannels; Steam-loom Shirts; Leno and Book Muslins; Cambric Trimmings, &c. together with a complete assortment of Fancy Goods, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, at No. 64, Market-street.

To Let—The Chambers over said Store well finished. Sept. 23.

Fine Embossed Moreen.

ROBERT L. BIRD, No. 34, Newbury-street has for sale—Fine Crimson Embossed Moreen, for Church Curtains, with silk and worsted Fringes, Tassels, &c. 1m Sept. 23.

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of wood, running down the center of the page. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter and darker patches. The strip is flanked by lighter, more uniform areas on either side.

